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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. XVIII.

POTATOES. The best grow in a dry soil, but a wet one will yield the most. Plough deep, and the more pulverized the earth, the better the crop; except the green sward, which produces at one ploughing, the greatest crop of any land. Poor land, well cultivated, will yield 100 bushels per acre. Hogs dung, mixed with a great proportion of straw, rubbish, &c. excellent manure for them. As they will grow almost any where, they are apt to be neglected; but no crop will pay the farmer better. Cut seed better than whole; a middling potato will give six pieces, with one, or two eyes in each piece: and any part, even the rind, and heart will produce, put three pieces in an hill six inches apart, and cover them deep. The shooting part of a potato like a tree; the butt end of it, the stump—therefore cut length ways as much as you can, in hoeing do not earth them up too much, and let the last hoeing be when they are in blossom; when parboiled, very good for swine, not so good raw—they increase milk in cows. A gentleman in Nova-Scotia used to wash, and cut them, and give them in plenty to his fattening cattle: he informed me, that a bushel would make a pound of tallow in a creature so fed.

SOW. If she will not call for the male, give her a little bit of rennet. Feed her a few days before she pigs, plentifully; it will prevent her devouring them. She should pig in March or April if the pigs are to be reared.

SEEDS not natural to the climate degenerate—should be changed annually, if only from one field to another. A considerable distance better. Flax, and most early seeds, carried 100 miles north, do well—late ones carried as far south, do well also. Corn, barley, oats and seeds of all kinds, should be changed every year; it will pay the farmer fourfold for all his trouble in doing it.

SHEEP. Buy them, and indeed all cattle, from a soil poorer than your own. Buy large boned ones, with long, fine, greasy wool. Dry land good to feed them on, and so are salt marshes. They go with lamb 20 weeks. One male sufficient for 20 ewes, or more. Propagate those which have large bodies, with long, silky wool. Shady pastures, and free from brush, best for them. The more a sheep drinks the faster he fats. Once fat, kill them, never will be so fat again. Wash them in a warm day, in the middle, or last of June. Let them run three or four days in the pasture, and sweat in their wool, before you shear them: and then avoid pricking and cutting them. If a cold rain falls soon after shearing, house them. Black wool is never so strong, nor fine, as white.

SALT-HAY may be cut one day, cocked the next, and housed the third—throw straw between each layer, in the barn. A portion of it excellent for cattle in the winter.

I have known men grossly insulted in their affairs, depart peased, at least silent—only because they were injured in good language, ruined in caresses, and kissed while they were struck under the fifth rib.—*South.*

By the Editor.

PEAT FOR MANURE.

A FRIEND has obliged us with an Agricultural Tract, originally published in Edinburgh, entitled "*Directions for Preparing Manure from Peat.*" As there are few topics of more importance to American Husbandry than that which would teach farmers to convert a substance so abundant as peat, into food for plants, we shall transfer the more material parts of the Essay to which we allude to the pages of the *New-England Farmer.*

In the Preface, the author informs that his object is to announce to Scotch farmers a discovery of considerable importance to them,—that common peat, fit for fuel, was convertible into a putrescent manure, equally powerful as farm-yard dung in the cultivation of the ordinary crops; and giving instructions for conducting and accomplishing the process requisite for that purpose. The process consisted generally in bringing on the putrid fermentation in peat-earth, (otherwise naturally in a very gradual and nearly imperceptible state of decay,) by the intermixture of not less than one-fourth part of farm-yard dung, and then giving to the compound, time, massiness, and turning, so as to favor or regulate the fermentation much as in an ordinary dunghill. In this way it was confidently stated, that after making all reasonable allowance for evaporation and waste of every description, the farm manure of Scotland might be tripled, wherever there was access to peat fit for good fuel, and time, industry, and attention bestowed for conducting the preparation with tolerable accuracy.

Since the communication was made, the preparation has been amply subjected to the test of experience in most quarters of Scotland; and, as far as the author can learn has nowhere failed, except where compliance with the directions concerning it have been grossly neglected.

After these and some other prefatory remarks, the author proceeds with

Directions for making Compost Dunghills from Peat Moss, which have been used at Meadowbank in Mid-Lothian, and been found to stand cropping, whether by Corn (grain) of all sorts, Hay, Pasture, Tares and Potatoes; and whether on Loam, Thin Clays, Sands, or Gravel, at least equally well with Farm-yard Dung.

It is proper to state in the outset some general facts concerning the preparation of Manure, which every practical farmer should be acquainted with.

1. All recently dead animal or vegetable matter, if sufficiently divided, moist, and not chilled nearly to freezing, tends spontaneously to undergo changes, that bring it at length to be a fat greasy earth, which, when mixed with sands, clays, and a little chalk or pounded limestone, forms what is called rich loam, or garden mould.

2. In vegetable matter, when amassed in quantities, these changes are at first attended with very considerable heat, sometimes proceeding the length of inflammation, but which, when not exceeding blood heat, greatly favors and quickens the changes, both in animal matter, and the farther changes in vegetable matter that are not sensibly attended with the production of heat. The changes attended with heat are said to happen by a fermentation, named from what is observed in making ale, wine, or vinegar, *vinous* or *acetous* fermentation, and putrefactive fermentation from what takes place in dead animals, damp grain, bread, &c.

3. Besides moderate moisture and heat, and that division of parts which admits the air in a certain degree, circumstances which seem to be necessary to the production of these changes, stirring or mechanical mixture favors them; and a similar effect arises from the addition of chalk, pounded limestone, lime rubbish of old buildings, or burnt lime brought back to its natural state; and also of ashes or burnt coal, peat or wood, soap leys, soot, sea shells, and sea-weed. And on the other hand, the changes are stopped or retarded by pressure or consolidation, excluding air, by much water, especially when below the heat of a pool in summer; by astringents, as tan; and by caustic substances, as quick lime, acids and pure alkalies, at least till their causticity is mollified, by combinations with, and consequently probable loss as a manure, of a part of the animal and vegetable matter to which they are added.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A COMPOST OF PEAT.

Let the peat-moss of which compost is to be formed, be thrown out of the pit for some weeks or months, in order to lose its redundant moisture. By this means it is rendered the lighter to carry, and less compact and weighty, when made up with fresh dung for fermentation; and accordingly, less dung is required for the purpose, than if the preparation is made with peat taken recently from the pit. The peat taken from near the surface, or at a considerable depth, answers equally well. And the more compact the peat, and the fitter to prove good fuel, so much the more promising it is to be prepared for manure.

Take the peat-moss to a dry spot, convenient for constructing a dung hill, to serve the field to be manured. Lay the cart-loads of it in two rows, and of the dung in a row between them. The dung thus lies on the area of the compost-dunghill, and the rows of peat should be near enough each other, that workmen in making up the compost may be able to throw them together by the spade. In making up, let the workmen begin at one end, and at the extremity of the row of dung, (which should not extend quite so far at that end as the rows of peat on each side of it do,) let them lay a bottom of peat, six inches deep and fifteen feet wide, if the ground admits of it. Then throw forward, and lay about ten inches of dung above the bottom of peat; then add, from the side rows, about six inches of peat; then four or five of dung, and then six more of peat; then another thin layer of dung; and then cover it over with peat at the end where it was begun, at the two sides, and above. The compost should not be raised above four feet or four feet and a half high, otherwise it is apt to press too heavily on the under part, and check the fermentation: unless the peat when dry, be very puffy and light; and then a much greater height is desirable. Neither should it be much lower, otherwise it will prove wanting in compactness, and soon also if the weather is very dry, in the moisture required for the ingredients of which it consists, to act chemically on each other. When a beginning is thus made, the workmen will

proceed working backwards, and adding to the column of compost, as they are furnished with the three rows of materials, directed to be laid down for them. They should take care not to tread on the compost, or render it too compact; and of consequence in proportion as the peat is wet, it should be made up in lumps, and not much worked or broken. [To be continued.]

From the New England Artisan.

THE FREEDOM OF LABOR DEPENDS UPON THE FREEDOM OF THE SOIL.

The advantages which industry has enjoyed in this country, beyond perhaps any other, have been principally owing to the circumstance that the first settlers became the free and full proprietors of the land which they cultivated, and the new and unappropriated lands opening the same assurance to their children—they became also freeholders, working their own farms, and taking the full income of them, free from rent to great landlords, or money charges to great capitalists. They provided against the accumulating of great estates in lands, by the law of distribution, and the mighty power of capital, as it now exists, had not then come in to disturb the balance of their economical interests.

It was in this state of things, and under such an institution in regard to land and labor, that the New England community was framed and grew; and it was by men who sprung up under this institution, that the Revolution was achieved. The free political institutions which they established, will be of little avail to their posterity, if the dominion of the soil, *or*, which is the same thing, its clear income, shall pass out of their hands, leaving to them the toil but not the profits which their estates might yield in recompense to their labor, and robbing them of that high sentiment of personal independence which, without artificial refinement, gave them that force and elevation of character which is in itself a pledge of national and individual security. And this was not the attribute of a few. It was a sentiment which pervaded a community, and made it capable, as was manifest in that instance, of a spontaneous effort at first, and then of an unconquerable moral force, which comes afterwards to fulfil the purposes of unsophisticated minds.

The laboring class must fall into dependence, penury and degradation, when circumstances shall be so changed that the income of the land shall go into the hands of non-laborers, let them exist under whatever name they may. It may be thought perhaps, by some, that a change of this kind would affect agricultural labor alone, but it should be understood that the recompense of labor upon the land, regulates wages in every other branch of industry. It is then the interest, it is *more*, it is the *salvation* of every working man in every employment, to hold off the land, and the income of the land from the grasp of a non-laboring class. The produce of the earth belongs to those who work, and not to the idle. And it belongs to those who work to guard that produce, and the earth from which it springs.

That such a change in regard to the land is taking place, and has gone far ahead, is a fact which has not escaped the notice, it is presumed, of any discerning farmer, but it has not been generally seen in its results, as affecting vitally the whole laboring class.

The average income of farms may be stated at four per cent. If deduction was made for bad seasons, and for losses by the death of animals and other accidents, it would probably fall short of it. The interest of money is six per cent., and many stocks yield a still higher profit. A man who has two thousand dollars has an income of 120 dollars. A man who has a farm worth three thousand dollars, if its income be four per cent, has the same *income*. Here is a difference between the capitalist and the freeholder of one third in point of income. But if the freeholder's farm is subject to a mortgage of one thousand dollars, the clear income, after paying the interest on the mortgage, will be but sixty dollars, being three per cent only on his interest in the farm, and just one third of the income of the capitalist. But this is not all, he is taxed for his whole farm in all the State, county, and town charges, thus paying one-third more towards all the public charges than the capitalist. Is there any good ground for this distinction? Is there any reason why the owner of real estate should be taxed beyond the value of the interest he has in it? And this is not the case of a single individual only, but of a large and increasing class of hard working, honest men. What may be the quantity and value of the real estate so mortgaged and the amount charged upon it, no one has been able to ascertain, but it is respectfully suggested that all the facts connected with this whole subject ought at least to be laid before the public by those intrusted with the administration of its affairs.

But mortgages have other and more important effects. They take from real estate the permanence which belongs to it. By a sort of magical power they strip land of its immobility, and give the permanence and security which belongs to it to unsubstantial stocks and mere nominal values expressed upon paper. They invest *them*, unproductive as they are in themselves, with the power of drawing away the values which the land yields by nature in recompense to the industry of man.

It was the early policy in this country to protect the landed estates against the sudden demands of trade, and that too when the currency consisted of substantial and almost unvarying values. And the passion for speculation was in some measure kept back so long as the land was held from its grasp. This protection was in some measure effected by the special provisions of a law still existing, by which lands are exempt from sale on execution. The same exemption was also extended to mortgaged estates, and the equity of redemption was not formerly subject to sale at auction. But it often happens that those who need protection most are the least sure of it, and the poor mortgager was deprived of this protection by an act subjecting his right to an auction sale, with exorbitant costs and charges, by any man who should get a demand against him. Mortgages have now become so prevalent that much of the landed estate has been placed without the limits of this ancient protection. And while equities of redemption are brought under the hammer, and sales forced in this way, the estates not mortgaged must come under the general depression, and be passing one after another, under the same sort of incumbrance, and the tenants into the same thraldom. New encouragement is thus given to speculation, additional inducement will arise to over-issues of paper money, prices of products will oscillate, by which labor is always the loser, and industry will be discouraged by the loss and uncertainty of its reward.

It is a sound principle that taxes ought to be proportioned to income. How so wide a departure from this principle could have taken place in any free state, we attempt not to explain.

This single view of the subject will go far to account for the depressed condition of the Landed Interest, and is a good reason why no capitalist at the present day is willing to be the owner of real estate at its fair value to the working farmer.

In the nature of things, real estate should be held exempt from sudden pressures in the money market, arising from over trading and fluctuations in the currency, now so frequent and great as to become an alarming evil to the creators of the currency themselves.

The income of the land is limited, but there is no limit to the capital which is growing up to be charged upon it. This very capital is created by the productive class, and passing into other hands, fastens itself as a perpetual charge upon the land, and takes just so much from the fund which would otherwise remain for the support and use of that class. When this process shall have exhausted the whole clear income of the land, the race of proprietors who improve their own soil, will become extinct; and what will be the reward of labor? What the condition of the laborer? What will be the fate of all that has been built up here? Compared with *this*, of how little importance to the laboring class, are all the questions which are agitating the community?

No more can at present be attempted than a partial view of this most important subject. The object is to indicate for consideration some methods alike consistent with justice and sound policy, by which the evil may at least be mitigated; and for this purpose it is recommended, 1. That the rate of interest on debts secured by mortgage should be reduced to five per cent. In France it is limited to 5 per cent, on mortgages, while it is 6 on commercial transactions; and in Russia it is 5 on real property, but unlimited on other transactions. 2. That the mortgagees should pay taxes for their debts, charged upon lands in the towns wherein the lands lie, as their just part of the assessment upon such lands. The injustice of making the tenant mortgagor pay the full tax upon the estate, when he in fact receives but one half of the income, must be manifest to the discernment of every mind. There is also a reason for this as it relates to the towns. Why are inhabitants of towns taxed for the lands within their respective limits? The mere circumstance of their lying within a geographical line does not make a reason. It is because they are supposed to yield an income to the tenant, which enables him to meet the charge. It is on this ground that lands are required to be taxed in the towns where they lie; but the reason fails in case of mortgages so far as the income is withdrawn to meet the annual charge of the mortgage. There is no reason why a non-resident should pay taxes on his lands in the town where they lie, which does not apply to a mortgagee, who retains the security and receives all the benefit of ownership.

Messrs. Ives—In pity to the suffering infant community please publish the following recipe for throat distemper and scarlet fever, or canker rash. A tea made of red raspberry and mullen leaves, given very freely, sweetened with honey; and also sulphur and cream of tartar, one tea spoonful in honey, at night and in the morning.—*Salem Observer.*

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MR. TRISTRAM LITTLE'S CULTIVATION OF A CROP OF RYE.

To the Committee on Agricultural experiments.

GENTLEMEN, In sending you this communication I do not think of giving much information to the farmers generally; but the result I think will prove the common opinion erroneous, that the crop of Rye will not or cannot grow on clay soil. The land on which the crop was cultivated is of that denomination generally. And in addition to the Clay *Veto*, there were set out in the spring of 1822 forty five apple trees, which are now capable of bearing as many bushels of fruit. The season of 1831 it was planted with indian corn, with about six cords of yard-manure ploughed in. It yielded about sixty bushels of corn. At the last hoeing which was about the first of August, there were five pecks of rye hoed in, the following spring I examined it and found it thick enough to appearance, but quite small (or low), in the months of April and May there were spread on three cart loads of cinders and sea-coal ashes which were procured from the blacksmith's shop, which upon frequent trials, I think is valuable for grain crops. It was reaped in August, and one load (which was about one-third) was secured without rain; but the scarcity of labor was such that the other part had to remain in the field through a week of bad weather which had to be turned and overturned about every other day (to keep it from spoiling), and with all the care possible, there was a waste in my opinion of four or five bushels. It was threshed at different times in the months of September and October, and when winnowed there were forty-five bushels and twenty quarts of good grain with a quantity of refuse, caused by the bad weather when in the field. The straw was sold, and weighed, its weight was thirty-eight cwt.

Yours, TRISTRAM LITTLE.

Newbury, Nov. 28, 1832.

This may certify that the above statement is correct. HENRY LITTLE, *Assistant.*

This may certify that I measured the above land cultivated with rye, and found the same to contain one acre. PIKE NOYES, *Surveyor.*

Personally appeared, Tristram Little and Henry Little, and made oath to the truth of their statement above, before me, SILAS MOODY,
Justice of the Peace.

MR. NATHAN SMITH'S CULTIVATION OF A CROP OF RYE.

Roxbury, Dec. 20, 1832.

THE piece of land on which I raised rye the present season is situated in Roxbury, on the farm of John Heath; and is a stiff strong clay, has been in tillage for seven years past, and has been planted and sown with potatoes, cabbage, and barley, alternately, with manure each crop except barley, when no manure was used.

In the Spring of 1831, I ploughed and sowed with barley about two-thirds of said piece without manure, and the remainder with potatoes, with manure in the hills. After harvesting the barley and potatoes, brought on where the barley grew about four cords of coarse stable manure, and ploughed it in. After ploughing and harrowing it again, I sowed about two bushels of winter rye and half a bushel of grass-seed and harrowed it again.

About the first of Aug. 1832, I harvested the crop, and at sundry times threshed it out, being exposed to hens, rats, &c. which probably wasted considerable, and likewise three rods killed by the water standing on it, which produced nothing. There were, likewise, thirty apple trees on the piece, middling size, which injured the crop. It was found after measuring the ground and measuring the grain there were 72½ bushels of rye, weighing 58 lbs. per bushel, on one acre two roods* 24 rods, or 264 rods, and upwards of three tons of straw.

The entire expense of cultivation is estimated at forty dollars. NATHAN SMITH.

I, Charles Wentworth, of Roxbury, testify and say that I was present at the measurement of the grain within mentioned raised by Mr. Nathan Smith, and know the same is correct.

CHARLES WENTWORTH.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Norfolk, ss. December 28, 1832. Personally appeared the aforenamed Nathan Smith and Charles Wentworth, and made oath, the facts stated in their statement and affidavit are just and true.

Before me, JOSEPH HARRINGTON, *Jus. Peace.*

The land on which rye was raised this season by Mr. Nathan Smith, on the farm of Mr. John Heath, measures one acre two quarters and thirty-two rods, six rods of which was cut green, leaving 1 acre 2 quarters and 24 rods harvested.

STEPHEN P. FULLER, *Surveyor, Boston.*

Roxbury, Nov. 27, 1832.

To the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Agricultural Products.

GENTLEMEN, In pursuance of the objects of the Society, I lay before you a statement of the manner of cultivating an acre of potatoes, and for which I claim the premium offered by the Trustees of said society for the year 1831. Late in the fall of 1832, the sward was broken by Hitchcock's Patent Cast Iron Plough, drawn by one yoke of oxen; the field (one acre) had produced the summer previous, about one ton of hay. In the middle of last May, sixteen cords of unfermented manure, mostly from the sheepfolds, were evenly spread over the field, and immediately turned under with the plough across the first furrows. In order to do this effectually, the furrow was made 8 inches at least in depth; boys in front of the team with prong hoes hauled into the previous furrow the manure; (being strawy) by this process it was buried deep. The harrow now passed over the field to even down the sods, after which it was marked out one way with the plough in rows 2 feet 6 inches distant from each other. The seed was planted in these furrows, one foot apart and lightly covered with the hoe. In a week or ten days, the plants beginning to break ground, the horse plough passed twice between the rows, the hoe following to draw down the furrows, cover up weeds, &c. About the first of July, the second and last dressing was completed by a similar process; the vines being at this time about 6 inches high and in the bud. The last of July the vines presented the *even* appearance of a clover field—no *rows* or *ground* discoverable at a little distance—all weeds were of course nullified.

In October and first part of November the crop was harvested, when by a careful measurement it was found to be six hundred thirteen bushels and five eighths of a bushel on one acre, and on 87–160th of said acre, or one half acre and 7 rods of the abovementioned field, the product was by careful measurement found to be three hundred and thirty three bushels and three fourths of a bushel. This part of the field was planted with the La Plata Reds. The other portion of the field were in part the Pennsylvania Blues, part were of the Canterbury Whites, regenerated from the ball 5 or 6 years since by Maj. B. P. Williams, of Roxbury, Mass. Although these do not yield equal to the reds or blues, yet in quality they very much resemble the celebrated Irish apple potato—their yield surpasses any other white potato I am acquainted with. I also planted a few of the almost extinct red or crimson potatoes (for I know of no other name for them) which took the lead for excellence 40 or 50 years since. The product from a little over a peck, was one barrel of fine sized potatoes of fine flavor. It will be recollected that these potatoes were usually reserved for the next spring eating, their relative yield, side by side of the blues were 36 feet length of row, the blues 29 do. The quantity of seed used to plant the field was about fifty bushels; the largest cut; the smaller ones, say the size of a hen's egg, planted whole. I saw no difference in the product; other things being equal.

Yours, &c.

PAYSON WILLIAMS, *Owner.*

JACKSON DURANT WILLIAMS, *Assistant.*

Worcester, ss. Nov. 27, 1832. This day, personally appeared the above named Payson Wil- and Jackson Durant Williams, and made oath that the above statement by them subscribed, is true.

Before me, EBENEZER TORREY, *Jus. Peace.*

Expenses of Cultivation of one acre Potatoes.

Turning over the sward, 1½ days work for one yoke of oxen, myself and son,	4.00
Carting on 45 loads or 16 cords manure,	6.00
Ploughing in ditto, - -	3.00
Harrowing and marking out for ploughing,	1.00
50 bushels seed, at 1s. 6d. per bushel,	12.50
Planting, 5 days work, at 4s. -	3.33
Ploughing, for 1st hoeing, half day, horse, man and boy, - -	1.00
First hoeing, 2 days work, -	1.50
Second hoeing, process similar, -	2.50
Harvesting the crop, 20 days work, at 75 cts. per day, - - - -	15.00
Ox work, to cart the same to the cellar (being very near,) - - -	1.00
The proportion of manure drawn by the crop, I judge to be 33 pr cent. say	16.00
	$66.83

If I recollect right, the nine crops of potatoes given in by me the last 13 years, eight of which (I believe, for I speak from recollection only,) have drawn the Society's premium, have in the amount of expense been quite as high as this; while to my astonishment I have seen the expense of others given of less than one half this amount. Of one thing I am certain, that of the items above I know not where I could deduct one cent from the expense, notwithstanding the field is but a stone's cast from the house. Other fields at greater distance would demand a greater expense, and yet the crop would be a profitable one, for this country at least—say 613 bushels at 20 cts. per bushel cash in our market, would be $122.60 cts.

Deduct for expenses,	66.83
	$55.77 P. W.

* A rood is one fourth of an acre.

A DISCOURSE

Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the Celebration of its fourth Anniversary, October 3, 1832.

By THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D.

[Concluded. from page 244.]

APPLE-TREES, throughout our country, are subject to the attack of a borer, a native insect; nor is there any one so extensively and constantly prevalent. Notwithstanding the exertions annually made to banish it from the orchard and nursery, year after year it makes its appearance. The reasons of this are to be found in the economy of the insect, and in individual neglect, neither of which has excited sufficient attention. The common use of the term *borer* is deceptive and incorrect; but, when coupled with that of the plant upon which it preys, is admissible. There is, in fact, an immense number of kinds of insects, all agreeing in their habits of boring the trunks and limbs of trees, but differing essentially from each other in appearance, periods, and metamorphoses, and as much in their choice of food. No one ever reared the *Ægeria exitiosa* from the apple-tree borer, nor could the latter subsist in the peach-tree. Certain species of borers are confined absolutely to one species of plant, while other species live indiscriminately upon several plants of the same natural family; but there are few or none which exceed these limits. The borer of the apple-tree, or, in other words, the striped *Saperda*,* lives, in the larva state, within the trunks of several pome-bearing plants, such as the apple-tree, quince,† medlar, and the near allies of the last, the June-berry, and choke-berry bush, with other species of *Aronia*. Indigenous plants of this last genus are its natural food, the perfect insects being found upon their leaves, and the larvæ in their stems. This *Saperda*, after its final change, leaves the trunks of the trees to fulfil the last injunctions of nature. It is then furnished with ample wings beneath its striped shells, that give to it considerable powers of flight, which it does not fail to use in searching for the tender leaves and fruits of plants, upon which for a short period it subsists, in seeking a mate, and in selecting a proper place for the deposition of its eggs. Many orchards suffer from the neglect of their proprietors; the trees are permitted to remain, year after year, without any pains being taken to destroy the numerous and various insects that infest them; old orchards, especially, are overlooked, and not only the rugged trunks of the trees, but even a forest of unpruned suckers around them, are left to the undisturbed possession and perpetual inheritance of the *Saperda*. Did this slovenly and indolent practice affect only the owner of the neglected domain, we should have no reason for complaint; but when the interests of the community are exposed by the harboring of such hosts of noxious insects, which annually issue from their places of refuge and overspread the neighboring country, when our best endeavors are thus frustrated, have we not sufficient cause for serious accusation against those who have fostered our assailants? No plants are more abundant in our forests and fields, that the native medlars or aronias, that originally constituted the appropriate food of the striped *Saperda*. Taking into view, therefore, the profusion of its natural food, its ample means of migration, and the culpable neglect of many of our farmers, we cannot be surprised that this insect is so generally and constantly prevalent. On the means that have been used to exterminate it I shall make but few remarks. Killing it by a wire thrust into the holes it inhabits, is one of the oldest, safest, and most successful methods. Cutting out the larva, with a knife or gouge, is the most common practice; but it is feared that these instruments have sometimes been used without sufficient caution. A third method, which has more than once been suggested, consists in plugging the holes with soft wood. To this it has been objected, that the remedy is applied too late, or after the insect has issued from the tree. Now this is a gratuitous assumption, and made without adverting to the habits of the insect. The presence of the borer is detected by the recent castings around the roots of the tree; and upon examination it will be found, that these castings proceed from a hole or holes, and that they are daily thrown out by the insects to give themselves room in their cylindrical burrows, as well as to admit the air. Before completing its last metamorphosis, the borer gnaws, from the other end of its tube, a passage quite to the bark, which, however, it leaves untouched until the month of June, when, having become a winged insect, it perforates the covering of bark, and makes its exit from the tree. It cannot turn in its burrow, nor does it ever leave it at its lower orifice. Those persons, who have recommended plugging the holes, never contemplated stopping any but those where the insects enter, and from whence they expel their excrementitious castings. By what I have seen of this practice I am persuaded, that, if done at an early period of the insect's life, it will be followed by successful results.

Some of the remarks made upon the immunity enjoyed by this *Saperda* and upon its powers of migration, will apply to many other noxious insects; and hence it becomes a serious question, what further steps shall be taken to secure the productions of the garden, orchard, and field, from their ravages. As an essential pre-requisite, every opportunity should be employed, and every facility afforded, for obtaining a thorough knowledge of Entomology. Vain will be most of our attempts to repel the threatened attack or actual invasion of these creeping and winged foes, unless we can detect them in their various disguises, and discover their places of temporary concealment. Those who would undertake to investigate the history of insects, should go to the task with minds previously disciplined by habits of close observation and discrimination, and stored with the results of others' labors in this department of science. Art is too long and life too short to permit or justify unaided devotion to any science. If a liberal and enlightened community make the demand, our public institutions will no longer be without the works of those who have preceded the rising generation in these scientific pursuits; and the first principles of Entomology will no longer be omitted among the elementary studies of the young. Let us look to all branches of Natural History, and discover, by a more intimate knowledge of them, wherein through ignorance we have gone astray, and let us, if possible, retrace our steps. Were the services of the feathered race sufficiently known and duly appreciated, the exterminating war now waged against them would cease. But it is not to birds alone that we are indebted for diminishing the numbers of noxious insects; various quadrupeds, reptiles, and fish contribute to keep them in check, some living partially, and others entirely upon insect food. Among the advantages that may be expected to arise from associations like yours, Gentlemen, is the adoption of universal and simultaneous efforts to repel and destroy noxious insects. Should your own example and influence be ineffectual, it is not unreasonable to expect legislative aid. If in the season appointed for the annual visitation of each destructive kind, it were to become an object of pursuit and extermination, and if every proprietor were obliged to destroy the more common insects on his own grounds, our gardens, nurseries, orchards, and fields would no longer be despoiled of their best productions. The animals that assist in keeping the insect tribes in check, deserve and should receive protection, and may well be permitted to glean from our abundant harvests their scanty remuneration.

When their merits are better understood, we shall be in no danger of mistaking our friends, of the insect race, for the foes whose ravages we deplore. Of insects that are indirectly beneficial to us, may be mentioned those that remove animal and vegetable nuisances. Through the unremitted exertions of these little scavengers, all offensive animal substances and decayed vegetation are reduced to their primitive elements, and incorporated with the soil, which is thus rendered more fertile, while the air above it becomes pure and salubrious. Others are the lions, the tigers, the exterminating animals of prey, of the insect world; living wholly by rapine, and chiefly too upon those insects that are destructive to vegetation, they appear destined to restrain their ravages, and are therefore to be accounted benefactors to ourselves and to the useful animals that depend upon the products of the soil for support. Besides being the appropriate food of many beasts, birds, and fishes, and being useful to the sportsman by affording him various tempting baits as well as lines for his hooks, insects are actually employed by man as nutritious and palatable articles of sustenance in many parts of the world. It has been remarked, that "probably a large proportion of insects were intended by Providence for food, and that, if we will not eat them, it is unreasonable to complain of their numbers." To insects are we indebted for many valuable drugs employed in medicine and the arts, and to them also for materials for clothing, unrivalled in richness and durability by any animal or vegetable fabric.

In addition to the obvious and salutary influence which insects are appointed to exert in keeping within due bounds the luxuriance of vegetation, they are of immense importance to plants in disseminating the fertilizing principle of blossoms. This principle, a yellow dust, called *pollen*, is brought through the agency of insects that frequent flowers, into immediate contact with the organ which contains the yet unformed or infertile seeds, that afterwards expand and are brought to perfection. Without this agency many plants would never mature their fruits, and others would yield no fertile seeds. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, it is evident that the bee was as much made for the blossom, as the blossom for the bee. Are not the beauty and harmony of the creation, and the mutual dependence of its various portions, strikingly exemplified in the relations subsisting between insects and plants? Allured by the attraction of flowers, insects confer an immediate benefit upon them by ensuring the fertility of their

* *Saperda bivittata.* Say.

† Also the Hawthorn and Mountain Ash of the same family.

seeds, while, by a virtuous theft, they seek to rifle them of their sweets.

The consequences resulting from the actual or anticipated introduction of insects into various countries are of very considerable importance in political, mechanical, and agricultural economy. It is related that Kalm, the Swedish traveller, after his return from America, was filled with consternation upon discovering the pea *Bruchus* in a parcel of pease brought from this country, fearing, and very justly too, that he might be the instrument of introducing so noxious an insect into his beloved Sweden. Greater was the panic and more serious were the consequences to the British nation, arising from ignorance and error respecting the Hessian-fly. In 1788 the ravages of this insect had become so great in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, that an alarm was excited in England by an unfounded fear of importing it in cargoes of wheat from this country. After the subject had occupied the Privy Council and the Royal Society a long time, during which despatches were forwarded to his majesty's ministers in France, Austria, Prussia, and America, and expresses were sent to all the custom-houses to search the cargoes,—a mass of documents, amounting to above two hundred octavo pages, was collected, which, so far from affording any correct information on the subject, led only to the obnoxious and mistaken policy of prohibiting the importation of American grain, and ordering that which had arrived to be seized and stored. In the mean time the celebrated Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, who had resided in this country, and knew something of the history of our miscalled Hessian-fly, pointed out to the committee of investigation the errors they had fallen into; but, in consequence of political prejudice, it was not till many months afterwards, upon a confirmation of his statement being received from America, that the British government saw fit to reverse its orders, and take upon itself the expense to which it had put the parties by its ignorance. If, as soon as the ravages of this insect had become notorious in American, entomologist could have been found to trace out its metamorphoses and the brief duration of its existence, this panic and expense would have been avoided. So true is it, that a thorough knowledge of insects will serve to dissipate many unnecessary alarms, or will point out when and how preventive means may most effectually be adopted. One of our greatest philosophers, yea, one of the greatest that modern ages has produced, Franklin, did not deem it beneath his dignity to descend from the region of the clouds and investigate the transformations of a musquito: nor were his investigations without a useful result; for, by directing us to cover our rain-water hogsheads and cisterns, he taught us how to put a stop to the multiplication of these insects around our dwellings. But the most remarkable triumph of science over the powers of insects was that achieved by Linnæus. Being employed by the king of Sweden to discover the cause of the rapid decay of the timber in the dock-yards, he traced it to the operations of insects; and having ascertained the period of their metamorphosis, he directed the timber to be immersed in water during the time that the insects deposited their eggs, and thus secured it against further depredation.

Horticulture and Agriculture have already derived some benefit from Entomology; and more is to be expected, when a larger number of individuals shall be found to undertake the necessary investigations. Guided by a knowledge of the habits, changes, and period of existence of each noxious insect, the cultivator will find the way for successful experiment clearly marked out to him. Correct descriptions and scientific names of insects will obviate much of the confusion existing in regard to them, and will enable the the future investigator to transmit to others, without the risk of mistake, the useful results of his observations. The prejudices of mankind have attached an idea of insignificance and worthlessness to the pursuits of the Entomologist; but these prejudices can no longer rest in any but contracted minds. However minute or mean, insects, individually considered, may seem, they cannot be accounted beneath our notice when they are found able to lay waste our most valuable possessions, to counteract our agricultural plans, and to deprive us of the pleasure and profit of our labors.

UPON THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF PROTECTING THE STEMS OF FRUITS TREES FROM FROSTS IN EARLY SPRING.

From a Review of the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society in the Gardener's Magazine.

Circumstances have led Mr. Knight to believe, that whenever a very large portion of the well-organized blossoms of fruit trees falls off abortively in a moderately favorable season, the cause of the failure may generally be traced to some previous check which the motion and operation of the vital fluid of the tree has sustained. A severe frosty night, or very cold winds, during the barking season, is known to give such a check to the flow of sap in the oak tree, as to prevent it from being separated by the peelers till the return of milder weather.

"Neither the health of the tree, nor its foliage, nor its blossoms, appear to sustain any material injury by this sudden suspension of its functions; but the crop of acorns invariably fails. The apple and pear tree appear to be affected to the same extent by similar degrees of cold. Their blossoms, like those of the oak, often unfold perfectly well, and present the most healthy and vigorous character; and their pollen sheds freely. Their fruit also appears to set well; but the whole, or nearly the whole, falls off just at the period when its growth ought to commence. Some varieties of the apple and pear are much more capable of bearing unfavorable weather than others, and even the oak trees present, in this respect, some dissimilarity of constitution.

"It is near the surface of the earth that frost, in the spring, operates more powerfully, and the unfolding buds of oak and ash trees, which are situated near the ground, are not unfrequently destroyed, whilst those of the more elevated branches escape injury; and hence arises, I think, a probability that some advantages may be derived from protecting the stems or larger branches of fruit trees, as far as practicable, from frost in spring."

In support of this conclusion, Mr. Knight refers to an apple tree, which having had its stem and part of its larger branches covered with evergreen trees, had borne a succession of crops of fruit; whilst other trees of the same variety, and growing contiguously in the same soil, but without having had their stems protected, had been wholly unproductive: and to a nectarine tree, which having sprung up from a seed accidentally in a plantation of laurels, had borne, as a standard tree, three successive crops of fruit. The possessor of the nectarine tree, with the intention of promoting its growth and health, cut away the laurel branches which surrounded its stem in the winter of 1823–4, and in the succeeding season not a single fruit was produced.

"Never having known an instance of a standard nectarine tree bearing fruit in a climate so unfavorable, I was led to expect that the variety possessed an extraordinary degree of hardness; but having inserted some buds of it into bearing branches upon the walls of my garden at Downton, in the autumn of 1822, I have not any reason to believe that its blossoms are at all more patient of cold than those of other seedling varieties of the nectarine."

A China rose, sheltered by the stem of a plant of Irish ivy, grew and flowered with more than common vigor; and Mr. Knight suggests, that as the ivy, when it has acquired a considerable age, and produced fruit-bearing branches, exhibits an independent form of growth, which these branches retain when detached, if these were intermixed with plants of the more delicate varieties of the Chinese rose, or other low deciduous and somewhat tender flowering shrubs, so that the stems of the latter would be covered in the winter, whilst their foliage would be fully exposed to the light in summer, it is probable that these might be successfully cultivated in situations where they would perish without such protection: and the evergreen foliage of the ivy plants in winter would be generally thought ornamental. Detached fruit-bearing branches of ivy readily emit roots, and the requisite kind of plants would therefore be easily obtained.

As a further experiment with reference to Mr. Knight's reasoning, we would suggest to such as have lately planted an orchard of standard trees, to clothe the stems and principal branches of half of them, during the months of March, April, and May, with loose bands of straw, and to observe the effects in comparison with the other half.

From the Gennessee (Vt.) Farmer.

TO CURE WOUNDS ON HORSES AND CATTLE.

As there are many useful receipts hidden from the public for the sake of speculation in a small way, by many who would be thought something of in the world, I am induced to lay before the public a receipt for making *King of Oil*, so called, which perhaps excels any other for the cure of wounds on horses or cattle, and which has long been kept by a few only in the dark. Feeling a desire to contribute to the good of the public, but more especially to the Farmers of Gennessee, I send you the following very valuable receipt for publication:—1 ounce of green copperas, 2 ounces of white vitriol, 2 ounces of common salt, 2 ounces of linseed oil, 8 ounces of West India molasses. Boil over a slow fire fifteen minutes in a pint of urine; when almost cold, add one ounce of oil of vitriol, and four ounces of spirits of turpentine. Apply it to the wound with a quill or feather, which will immediately set the sore to running, and perform a perfect cure. Yours respectfully,

STEPHEN PALMER.

Loss and Gain.—A man of wit once said, rightly enough, "He who finds a good son-in-law gains a son—he who finds a bad one loses a daughter."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1833.

FARMER'S WORK.

Milch Cows. The following, according to the "*Farmer's and Grazier's Guide*," is the manner in which cows are managed in the neighborhood of London, for the purpose of furnishing milk for that metropolis.

The cows during the night are confined in stalls; about three o'clock in the morning each has half a bushel of grains. From four till half-past six, they are milked by the retail dealers. When the milking is finished, a bushel basket of turnips is given to each cow, and soon afterwards the tenth part of a truss of fine soft grassy hay. These feedings are all given before eight o'clock in the morning, at which time the cows are turned out into the farm yard, or home stead. At twelve o'clock, they are again confined to their stalls, and a similar quantity of grains allotted as in the morning. At half-past one, the milking again commences, and lasts till about three, at which time the same quantity of turnips, and afterwards hay, is given as before. This mode of feeding continues during the whole of the turnip season, which is from September to April or May. During the other months of the year they are fed with grains, cabbages and tares, instead of turnips, with the same quantity of rowen or second-cut meadow hay, and are continued to be fed and milked with the same regularity as before described, until they are turned out to grass; when they continue in the fields all night, and even during this season grains are given to them, which are kept sweet and palatable, by being buried in deep pits for that purpose till wanted.

The calves are generally sent to Smithfield at two or three days old; when they are bought by jobbers and others to be reared and fattened for the butcher. Those cows that give the most milk are not found, in general, sufficiently productive to be kept longer than three or four years; when they are fattened and sold to the butcher. The quantity averaged from each cow is estimated at about nine quarts per day.

Besides the keep already mentioned, the cows on these two dairy farms have a portion of distillers' wash, now and then mixed with their dry provender. Their food is also occasionally varied with potatoes and mangel wurtzel, great quantities of which are now consumed by the cow-keepers in the vicinity of the metropolis, and sometimes procured from places many miles distant.

The milk is conveyed from the cow-house in tin pails, which are carried principally by strong robust Welch girls and women, who retail the same about the streets of the metropolis. It is amazing to witness the labor and fatigue these females will undergo, and the hilarity and cheerfulness which prevail among them, and which tend greatly to lighten their very laborious employment. Even in the most inclement weather, and in the depth of winter, they arrive in parties from different parts of the metropolis by three or four o'clock in the morning, laughing and singing to the music of their empty pails: with them they return loaded to town; and the weight they are thus accustomed to carry on their yokes, for a distance of two or three miles, is sometimes from one hundred to one hundred and thirty pounds.

The quantity of turnips, mentioned above, (two bushels a day, besides grains and hay) is, we believe, much greater than what we are accustomed to allow to milch cows in New England. But perhaps, more liberality in that respect might be good economy. With warm, dry, wholesome lodgings, and plenty of roots or other nourishing food, cows may be made to give nearly or quite as much milk in winter as summer; with much less injury to the constitution of the animal than is sustained by milking them when poorly fed.

For the feeding of dairy cows the following directions are given to the cow-feeder in an improved dairy establishment near Farnham, in Surry, England.

Go to the cow-stall at six o'clock in the morning winter and summer; give each cow half a bushel of the field beets, carrots, turnips, or potatoes cut; at 7 o'clock, the hour the dairy maid comes to milk them, give each some hay and let them feed till they are all milked. If any cow refuses hay give her something she will eat, such as grains, carrots, &c. during the time she is milking, as it is absolutely necessary that the cow should feed whilst milking. As soon as the woman has finished milking in the morning turn the cows into the airing ground, and let there be plenty of fresh water in the troughs; at nine o'clock, give each cow three gallons of a mixture composed of eight gallons of grain and four gallons of bran and pollard; when they have eaten that put some hay into the cribs; at twelve o'clock give each three gallons of the mixture as before; if any cow looks for more, give her another gallon; on the contrary if she will not eat what you give her take it out of the manger, never at one time letting a cow have more than she will eat up clean. Mind and keep your mangers clean that they do not get sour. At two o'clock give each cow half a bushel of carrots, field beets or turnips; look the turnips, &c. over well before you give them to the cows, as one rotten turnip, &c. will give a bad taste to the milk, and most likely spoil a whole dairy of butter. At four o'clock put the cows into the stalls to be milked; feed them on hay, as you did at milking time in the morning, ever keeping in mind that the cow whilst milking must feed on something. At six o'clock give each cow three gallons of the mixture as before. Rack them up at eight o'clock. Twice in a week put into each cow's feed at noon, a quart of malt dust.

Directions to the Dairy Maid. Go to the cow-stall at seven o'clock; take with you cold water and a sponge, and wash each cow's udder clean before milking; dowse the udder well with cold water, winter and summer, as it braces and repels heats. Keep your hands and arms clean. Milk each cow as dry as you can morning and evening, and when you have milked each cow, as you suppose, dry, begin again with the cow you first milked, and drip them each; for the principal reason of cows failing in their milk is from negligence in not milking each cow dry, particularly at the time the calf is taken from the cow. Suffer no one to milk the cow but yourself, and have no gossipping in the stall. Every Saturday night give an exact account of the quantity of milk each cow has given in the week.—*Farmer's Mag.* vol. v. 314.

For the New England Farmer.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Some difficulty having been experienced with Orchard Grass on account of the seed not growing well, it may be useful to mention an easy mode of preparing the seed so that it will come up and grow as well as any other grass seed. It is only to moisten the seed before sowing by spreading it, not very thin, on a floor, and with a watering pot sprinkle the seed pretty well, then mix all well together with a rake; if it does not appear damp enough next day add more water, (the seed being light and chaffy it will absorb a good deal,) and immediately before sowing spread as much plaster of Paris as will bring it to a good state for sowing.

In this manner I prepared some and sowed with barley, and some alone, in an orchard, which all grew freely; part was sown with clover, for which it is an excellent companion, and part without. The hay from that part mixed with the clover was excellent, and much easier cured than clover alone, or mixed with timothy, or as you call it herds grass. That without the clover was short, and did not produce much the first year, but now covers the ground completely, and looks likely to produce a large crop the present season. The great durability of this grass, and its known excellence for pasture, make it peculiarly valuable, and with the above precautions in sowing, it may be as easily raised as clover or other grass.

Hugh Hartshorne.

Rahway, N. J. Feb. 11th, 1833.

Agricultural papers are coming into existence in various quarters of the Union, and, we believe bid fair to become as prosperous as they are useful. We hail their appearance as auxiliaries and fellow laborers with the New England Farmer in the great field of cultivation; and our companions in the pleasing profitable pursuits of the rural economist. Though some, who have been accustomed to lend us a helping hand, and to enrich our columns with the fruits of their science and experience may transfer their patronage and correspondence to some of our "co-working men," yet we shall be gratified so long as the public is benefitted. If the light does but shine we care but little from what quarter it radiates; and if the objects

of improved husbandry are effected, it is a matter of no consequence by whose agency they are accomplished.

Among the most ably conducted Agricultural Journals in this, and probably any other country, may be numbered *The Genesee Farmer*, which deserves, and we believe receives a good degree of encouragement, both as respects subscriptions and communications. The following extract from a handbill lately issued from the office of that paper, will indicate its character and prospects.

"The great mass of the two published volumes consists of original articles, prepared by the Editors, assisted by the correspondence of more than one hundred gentlemen, residing in various parts of this and the adjacent states, who have favored us with interesting articles on almost every subject within the wide circle of Agricultural and Horticultural science. They have been in nearly all cases *Practical Treatises* by PRACTICAL MEN, and afford precisely such information as will be useful, and is needed by an Agricultural people."

Although we rejoice in the brilliancy of this *Star in the West*, we hope that our correspondents will enable us to emulate its brightness, and that New England Cultivators will be contributors to the New England Farmer, till we can also count "one Hundred gentlemen" on the catalogue of our correspondents.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

Feeding Cattle on Fish. The cattle at Provincetown feed on fish with apparently as good a relish as upon the best kinds of fodder. It is said that some cows, kept there several years, will, when grain and fish are placed before them at the same time, prefer the latter, eating the whole of the fish before they touch the grain. Like one of old, we were rather incredulous on this subject, till we had the evidence of ocular demonstration. We have seen the cows at that place boldly enter the surf in pursuit of the offals thrown from the fish boats on the shore, and, when obtained, masticate and swallow every part except the hardest bones. A Provincetown cow will dissect the head of a cod with wonderful celerity. She places one foot upon a part of it, and with her teeth tears off the skin and grisly parts, and in a few moments nothing is left but the bones.—*Barnstable Journal.*

Query. What sort of milk would be given by a cow fed on fish.

To Correspondents. We have several valuable communications, among which is one on Mr. Perkins' mode of heating by hot water, one on manure, &c., which we are obliged to defer to our next.

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday, February 23d, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Hall of the Society.

R. L. EMMONS, *Sec'y.*

feb 20

SEED TEA WHEAT.

A few bushels of this very valuable variety of Spring Wheat, for sale at the Seed Store No. 51, North Market Street, raised in the vicinity of Lake Erie.

One kernel of this Wheat was found in a chest of Tea, at St. John, N. B. in 1823, from which this variety was raised. (See N. E. Farmer, vol ix, page 105, and vol x, page 105.)

Persons in want of it will please apply soon.

feb 20

PARTNER WANTED.

A Gentleman, now well established in the Nursery business, in Ohio, having a good assortment of Fruit Trees, &c. growing, is desirous of taking as an active partner, a gardener from the vicinity of Boston, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and can give unquestionable testimonials as to his capacity, integrity and devotion to business. The location is one of the best in the State, having a water communication north to the Lakes, south to the navigable waters of the Mississippi Valley, and east and west by the great National Road. For further particulars, apply personally, to Mr. Barrett, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston. feb 20

ORCHARD GRASS.

Just received, and for sale at the Seed store, No. 51 and 52, North Market Street, 50 bushels prime Orchard Grass. See page 254 of this paper.

WHITE CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, 1000 lbs finest White Dutch Honeysuckle Clover Seed, imported from Rotterdam.

N. B. The quality of this Seed is considered superior to any that has been offered in this city for many years, being remarkably bright, pure, and free from that great pest, Canada thistle, which is frequently found in white clover seed of American growth. Farmers are requested to call and examine it.

feb 20

SCIONS FOR INGRAFTING, &c. &c.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, proprietors of this establishment, having annexed thereto, very extensive *Specimen Orchards*, containing all the varieties of Fruits enumerated in their catalogues, will, to accommodate distant correspondents, furnish Scions, suitable for ingrafting of any varieties, that may be required on the terms stated at page 39 of their Fruit Catalogue, ---viz. 50 cts per doz. for Scions of any one kind, where the price of a tree does not exceed that sum, and where it does, the same price for a dozen Scions as for a tree---In no case, is a less charge made than for a Dozen---Scions of Grape Vines, and of various trees and shrubs can be supplied. The great advantage of the above is their small bulk, and cheapness of transportation.

They have also imported by the last arrivals several thousand dollars worth of Vegetable Seeds, of the choicest varieties, and will furnish supplies to venders at low rates, and of a quality *not to be surpassed.*

They have 200 lbs. of the Yellow Locust, or Robenia pseudacacia seeds, of the fine Long Island variety, so famed for ship timber, and expect by first arrival 100 lbs. Finest White Italian Mulberry seed, for Silkworms.

Priced Catalogues of every department will be furnished on application *direct*, by mail or otherwise, and the prices *have been much reduced.*

N. B. No articles are guaranteed by them, unless the Invoice has their *printed heading and signature.*

2t feb 20

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston,

The greatest variety of Early Vegetable and Flower Seeds to be found in New England, many of which will soon be wanted for Hot Beds. The finest assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Sweet Portuguese Marjorum, and Early deep Scarlet Short Top Radish Seeds, &c. &c. Among the European Cabbage Seeds are the true Early May Cabbage, (very early) the true Early Salisbury Dwarf Cabbage, (very dwarf and early) also Early York, Early London Battersea, Savoy and other Cabbages, Early Curled Silesia, and Head Lettuces, Mignonette, Long Turkey Cucumbers for forcing, (white and green) Early White Dutch Turnips, Tomatos, Lima Beans, Early Peas, Beans &c. comprising every kind of Seeds wanted in New England---warranted of the very first quality.

ALSO,

200 varieties of very handsome annual, biennial and perennial *Flower Seeds*, raised by one of the first Florists of the country, and warranted true kinds.----20 varieties for $1. tf feb 20

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass—Red Clover, *(Northern and Southern)* Red Top—Fowl Meadow—Orchard Grass—Tall Meadow OatGrass —Lucerne---White Dutch Honeysuckle Clover, for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

feb 13 tf

WANTS A SITUATION,

OR A FARM BY SHARES. A single man, capable of managing a farm, and who will make himself generally useful, wishes to be employed as overseer or manager to an estate. He is perfectly acquainted with feeding and breeding of cattle and sheep, draining, &c., has no objections to going to any part of the U. States, or will take a farm by the shares. For further information apply at the office of this paper.

Boston, Feb. 1833. 3t

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

			FROM	TO
APPLES, russetts,		barrel	2 00	2 50
baldwins,		"	2 00	2 50
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 50	2 00
BEEF, mess,		barrel	10 5	10 75
prime,		"	6 75	7 00
Cargo, No. 1.		"	8 00	8 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound	14	15
CHEESE, new milk,		"	8	9
four meal,		"	5	6
skimmed milk,		"	3	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	38	43
southern, geese,		"	35	43
FLAX, American,		"	9	12
FLAXSEED,		bushel	1 20	1 30
FLOUR, Genesee,		barrel	6 37	6 62
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	6 12	6 25
Baltimore, wharf,		"	5 87	6 37
Alexandria,		"	6 00	6 12
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	80	90
southern yellow,		"	70	78
Rye,		"	90	95
Barley,		"	60	80
Oats,		"	40	45
HAY,		cwt.	62	70
HONEY,		gallon	50	52
HOPS, 1st quality,		cwt	28 00	30 00
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		pound		10
Southern, 1st sort,		"		9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,		"	20	22
" upper,		side		3 00
Dry Hide, sole.		pound	16	19
" upper,		side	2 50	2 70
Philadelphia, sole,		pound	25	28
Baltimore, sole,		"	23	25
LIME,		cask	90	1 04
PLASTER PARIS retails at		ton	2 50	3 75
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,		bushel		
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,		barrel	17 50	18 00
Navy, Mess,		"	13 00	13 50
Bone, middlings,		"	none	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern,		"	1 25	1 50
Red Clover, northern,		pound		12
" southern,		"	11	12
TALLOW, tried,		cwt	10 00	11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,		pound	48	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,		"	60	65
Merino, ¾ths washed,		"	40	42
Merino, half blood,		"	37	38
Merino, quarter,		"	34	35
Native washed,		"	32	33
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	50	52
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,		"	40	42
Northern pulled. 2d "		"	32	33
Northern pulled. 3d "		"	27	28
Northern pulled. 1st Spinning,		"		40

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9½	10
southern,	"	9	9½
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6	7
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	18	23
lump, best,	"	20	23
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 18, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 378 Beef Cattle, 12 Cows and Calves, 706 Sheep, and 266 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—The quality of cattle was better than it was last week, but prices for the same qualities were hardly supported; our quotations will vary a little. We noticed one ox only taken for more than $6. We quote prime at $5,50 a 6,00; good at 5,00 a 5,25; thin at 4,25 a 4,75.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at $23, $25, $27,50, $28, $32, and $40.

Sheep.—"Dull;" we noticed one lot taken at $2,58; one at $2,75; one at $3; one at $4; one at $5, and one at $5,60; a few fine Cosset Wethers at $8,25.

Swine.—No lots were sold; about 60 were retailed (some of which were very small) at 5c. for Sows, and 6 for Barrows.

FRUIT TREES.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. from Winship, Kenrick, Prince, Buel & Wilson, Mrs. Parmentier, and other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices.

GEO. C. BARRETT,

dec 5 New England Farmer Office.

MISCELLANY.

SNOWING.

BY MISS GOULD.

It snows! it snows! from out the sky,
The feathered flakes, how fast they fly,
Like little birds that don't know why,
They're on the chase from place to place,
While neither can another trace.
It snows! it snows! a merry play
Is o'er us on this heavy day.

Like dancers in an airy hall
That hasn't room to hold them all,
While some keep up, and others fall,
The atoms shift, then thick and swift,
They drive along to form the drift,
That, weaving up, so dazzling white,
Is like a rising wall of light.

But now the wind comes whistling loud,
To snatch and waft it as a cloud,
Or giant phantom in a shroud;
It spreads—it curls—it glides and whirls;
At length a mighty wing unfurls;
And then, away! but where, none knows,
Or ever will.—It snows! it snows!

To-morrow will the storm be done,
Then, out will come the golden sun;
And we shall see upon the run,
Before his beams, in sparkling streams,
What, now, a curtain o'er him seems.
And thus with life, it ever goes—
'Tis shade and shine.—It snows! it snows!

The following patriotic and beautiful Ode was composed for the celebration of the 4th of July, 1832, by the Union Party in Charleston, and sung on that occasion.

AIR—"*Scotts who hae wi' Wallace bled.*"

Hail, our Country's natal morn!
Hail, our spreading kindred born!
Hail, our banner not yet torn,
Waving o'er the free!
While this day, in festal throng,
Millions swell the patriot song,
Shall we not thy notes prolong,
Hallow'd Jubilee?

Who would sever Freedom's shrine?
Who would draw the invidious line?
Though by birth one spot be mine?
Dear is all the rest;
Dear to me the South's fair land,
Dear, the central, Mountain band.
Dear, New England's rocky strand,
Dear, the prairied West.

By our altars, pure and free,
By our Law's deep-rooted tree,
By the past's dread memory.
By our WASHINGTON;
By our common parent tongue,
As our hopes, bright, buoyant, young,
By the tie of country strong,
We will still be one.

Father! have ye bled in vain?
Ages! must ye droop again?
MAKER! shall we rashly stain
Blessings sent by THEE?
No! receive our solemn vow,
While before thy throne we bow,
Ever to maintain as now,
"UNION—LIBERTY."

A woman of fortune being used to the handling of money spends it judiciously; but a woman who gets the command of money for the first time upon her marriage, has such a gust in spending it, that she throws it away with great profusion.—*Johnson.*

INVALUABLE INVENTION.

We, on Saturday last, witnessed the practical effects of a contrivance by which a pair of horses, at the option of the driver and in an instant are disengaged from a carriage. It is so contrived that nothing is taken from the carriage—not even the swingle trees: but the traces are separated from all these, and the horses go free, leaving the entire carriage and its fixtures, tongue and all, as if they had not been attached to it.

In all other inventions of this sort to save human life, either the fore wheels were disengaged from the axletree, or the swingletrees from the crossbars—but in the first, the fall of the carriage would precipitate all in out: and in the last the horses carrying after them the swingle trees were not only cut, but alarmed, and forever ruined as to all purposes of coach horses in future.

This discovery is free from all these evils, and presents to our view one of the *safest*, *simplest*, and most *admirable* plans that has ever been hit upon, and we doubt not that every owner of a carriage, whether private or public, will avail himself of the right to use this great and certain method of saving human life.

The carriage used and the harness were taken as they were found, without the entire preparation which the plan embraces. Yet it worked without a single impediment, to the surprise and admiration of hundreds. We have never seen a more useful invention.—*Poulson's Adv.*

HEIGHT OF DIFFERENT GIANTS.

Byrne, the Irish giant, who lately died in London, measured eight feet two inches.

Cornelius Hagarth, who died in the year 1760, measured seven feet eight inches.

Edward Malone, another Irishman, was seven feet seven inches, and was nearly equal in stature and size to Daniel Cardanus, the Swedish giant.

The celebrated Dr. Cheselden, the famous anatomist, speaks of a skeleton, discovered in a Roman camp, near St. Albans, and near to an urn inscribed Marcus Antoninus, which he judged to have been eight feet four inches.

Goliah, of Gath, the champion of the Philistines, (who was slain by David,) measured six cubits and a span, which, according to Bishop Cumberland, is eleven feet English.

Maximinius, the Emperor, was nine feet high: and in the reign of Augustus, there were said to be many others as tall.

A MOUSER.

Some years since a large black snake accidentally found its way into the cellar of a gentleman of our acquaintance, in Northumberland county, where it has ever since remained much to the annoyance of the rats and mice in the neighborhood, who can never venture on the premises, except when his snakeship has retired to winter quarters. It has become domesticated, and is quite a favorite with the family.—*Liverpool (Pa.) Mercury.*

NO FRIEND TO CELIBACY.

"If you are for *pleasure*—Marry!
If you prize *rosy health*—Marry!
And even if *money* be your object—Marry."

"A good wife is 'Heaven's last best gift to man;' his *angel and minister of graces* innumerable; his *Sal Polychresium* or *gem of many virtues*; his *Pandora*, or casket of jewels; her *presence* forms his best company; her *voice*, his sweetest *music*; her *smiles*, his brightest day; her *kiss*, the guardian of his innocence; her *arms*, the pale of his safety, the balm of his health, the balsam of his life; her *industry*, his surest wealth; her *economy*, his safest steward; her *lips*, his faithfulest counsellors; her *bosom*, the softest pillow of his cares; and her prayers the ablest, the advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head!"—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Dissembled holiness is double iniquity.

Disputations have truth in the middle, and party at both ends.

Those who bequeath unto themselves a pompous funeral, are at just so much expense to inform the world something that had much better been concealed, viz.: that their vanity has survived themselves.

WANTED,

A STEADY *single* Man, perfectly capable of managing the whole work of a small farm of 20 acres, with a good Garden. No one will be engaged who cannot produce the best recommendations as to sobriety, honesty, and having experience in the most improved system of Agriculture. A member of the Temperance Society, and a pious character, will be preferred. Apply at this office. feb 13

VALUABLE BOOKS.

FOR SALE at the N. E. Farmer Office and Seed Store,

	Price.
Deane's New England Farmer or Georgical Dictionary,	$2.50
Thacher's Treatise on Bees,	75
New American Gardener (a valuable work),	1.00
The Farmer's Own Book,	50
Frugal Housewife,	50
Prince on the Vine,	1.50
" Pomological Manuals (2 vols.),	each 1.00
New American Orchardist (see other adv.)	1.25
Moubray on Poultry, &c.,	75
Cobb's Manual on the Culture of the Mulberry,	37½
Nuttall's Ornithology,	3.50
" Introduction to Botany,	1.50
Forsyth on Fruit Trees,	1.00
The Planter's Guide (new work)	3.00
The Complete Cattle Keeper,	37½
Calcareous Manures,	1.00
Hind's Farriery,	1.00
Pocket Farrier,	15
History of Insects, (3 vols.)	each 1.00
Anecdotes of Natural History (an interesting work)	87½
Trees and Fruits and Vegetable Substances (2 vols.)	each 1.00
Architecture of Birds,	1.00
Sylva Americana,	2.50
Cobbett's Works, &c. &c.,	

All works on Agriculture, Horticulture and rural economy can be supplied to libraries and others on favorable terms.

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